

'Accept Treaty Or Reject It,' Wilson Warns

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council, whose decisions must be unanimous.

Paying a tribute to the British colonies, the President asked whether Canada was not more likely to agree with the United States than with Great Britain. He made a plea that "language of jealousy" be swept aside and that Americans should be "big enough" to look at the question in its true light.

League Called Boon to China

The President went into the Shantung settlement at length, declaring it was the league of nations which would give China her opportunity to free herself from the inroads made upon her by other nations. The disposition of Shantung, he said, was the best that could be obtained at the time. These and other objections had been systematically arranged, he continued, and the debate had settled down upon the "heart of the covenant," the celebrated Article X, under which the league members agree to respect and preserve one another's territorial integrity as against external aggression.

Article X, said the President, was based on the sentiments, not only of the American people, but of the world. Referring to his fourteen points of peace, which, he said, only spoke the sentiment of the American people, Mr. Wilson declared that programme had been accepted everywhere and he had carried out the peace plan which every one had endorsed.

Roosevelt Statement Quoted

The President also read a quotation by Theodore Roosevelt urging that the nations of the world unite for peace and to protect territorial integrity.

Mr. Wilson was applauded when he said the United States was too proud to ask for reservations which would relieve it of some of the responsibilities of the league.

There was more applause when he said he was fighting for the safety of the children and would exert all his influence to see that another generation would not have to go overseas in arms.

It was the "dearest wish" of Germany, he said, that the United States should stay out of the league, because that would mean the alienation of this country from the other great nations of the world.

Hyphenates Knife Pact, Says Wilson

No Opposition Outside of Legislative Halls, He Tells Coloradans

In his Denver speech the President said he wanted to call your attention to what is not often enough pointed out in this country—the actual constitution of the league of nations. It consists of two bodies, a council and an assembly.

The assembly is the more numerous body. It is every self-governing state that has a vote on the league. It is composed of representatives, and not only the self-governing independent states, but also self-governing colonies and the dominions, such as Canada, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa.

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they are all represented in the assembly, and it is in the assembly that the combined representation of the several members of the British Empire are assigned six votes, and you are constantly being told that, Great Britain has six votes and we have one. I want you to appreciate the full significance of that; they have six votes in the assembly and the assembly don't vote. So that bubble is exploded.

"There are several matters in which the vote of the assembly must cooperate with the vote of the council, but in every such case a unanimous vote of the council is necessary. Inasmuch as the United States is a permanent member of the council, her vote is necessary to every active policy of the league, and therefore the single vote of the United States always counts six, so far as the votes of the British Empire are concerned."

"Out of doors, that is to say, out of the legislative halls, there is no organized opposition to this treaty except among the people who tried to defeat the purposes of this government in the war. Hyphen is the knife that is being stuck into this document. The issue is clearly drawn because, inasmuch as we are masters of our own participation in the action of the league of nations, why do we need reservations?"

Shantung Hardest Issue for Wilson

Detailed Explanations Upholding Transfer to Japan Seldom Applauded

STAG Correspondence

DENVER, Sept. 25.—Both Senators from Colorado, which state President Wilson entered to-day to deliver two speeches in support of the peace treaty, are opposed to ratifying the document without change. One, Charles S. Thomas, is a Democrat, and the other, Lawrence C. Phipps, is a Republican.

On the other hand, all the daily newspapers of Denver, where the President delivered the first of the two speeches, are supporting the treaty.

"I think I have the right to say that I have the support of the people of the United States in this matter," said the President to his Denver audience this morning, and the crowd rose and cheered him while a man in the gallery cried out, "Don't worry about the Senators."

"The President has materially helped his cause along," said Governor Oliver H. Shoup, who listened to the President and talked with The Tribune correspondent afterward. "His speech was educational in its effect. Our people are busy with their own affairs, and few of them have time to sit down and analyze a subject like the treaty of peace. The President of the United States, perhaps the commanding figure at the Paris conference, has come to Denver and tells the people what the league is all about, and they believe him, without reference to the attitude of the opposition to the United States Senate."

Assails Senators' Stand

"How do you account for the attitude of the Colorado Senators if the people are generally for the treaty?" the Governor was asked.

"They are living in an atmosphere pretty much of their own," said the Governor. "Many of those Senators are like the pictures of Chinese dragons—much more terrible and terrifying on paper than in real political life."

Arthur G. Johnson, publisher of "The Denver Record Stockman," who heard the President to-day, said:

"Unquestionably the President had the crowd with him. His speech was admirable and plausible. Despite the impression prevails here that on a vote the people of Denver would endorse the treaty as it stands, I am a Democrat in politics, but I have talked with the leading Republicans around the state and they are perfectly willing to go to the people next year on the issue of reservations."

Thomas Defends Views

The Democratic State Central Committee sent Senator Thomas a letter this week asking him to declare himself on the peace treaty and President Wilson's policy. The Senator's reply has been received. It says in part:

"I cannot, under my oath of office, cast my vote for ratification of this treaty in its present form. Doubtless Germany deserves its punishments and much more, but the treaty, nevertheless, is freighted with a ghastly cargo of future wars. I cannot perceive the wisdom to avoid them by intertwining their articles with covenants for a league of nations. The league in one or two very important particulars fails to

Japan Soon to Invite China to Shantung Parley

TOKIO, Sept. 25 (By The Associated Press).—Japan is planning officially to invite China to confer on the Shantung situation after Japan has ratified the peace treaty. This fact was communicated to the correspondent to-day by officials, who added that Japan naturally could not compel China to accept the invitation.

"Japan," said one official, "is anxious to settle the question of the restoration of Shantung as quickly as possible, but if China declines to negotiate, Japan will be obliged to allow the present conditions as to Shantung to remain unchanged."

measure up to the President's requirements for a successful covenant. It does not embrace half of the world's population."

It is increasingly apparent that the President is embarrassed over the clause in the peace treaty which in the league of nations assembly gives Great Britain six votes to one for the United States. In every address now he takes up this point. At first he discussed it he made an argument to prove that the vote in the assembly does not amount to a great deal any way, as action rested with the council of the league, where the United States has the same representation as Great Britain and where the vote has to be unanimous. Formerly the one vote of the United States was "just as good" as the six votes of Great Britain.

The idea seems to grow on the President, for in his Cheyenne speech yesterday for the first time he said that one vote of the United States "outweighs" the British six. In the official text of the address the word "outweighs" was changed to "offsets."

Wilson Defends League in Pueblo

W. R. Impossible, He Says, When Great Nations Agree to Deliberate

Pueblo, said in part:

"In the covenant of the league of nations the moral forces of the world are mobilized for what purpose? My citizens, the membership of this great league of nations include all the great, mighty nations of the world. It is not going to include Germany for the time being because Germany is not one of the great nations of the world."

"But all of the nations which have power are going to be members of this league. No matter what difficulties arise, they will not resort to war without first having done one or another of two things—submitting the matter in controversy to arbitration, or, having submitted it to the consideration of the council of the league of nations, lying before that council all the truths of the facts so that the council may publish the facts to the world."

Deliberation Held Preventative of War

"You understand that six months are allowed for the league's consideration of these facts by the council, and at the expiration of these six months if they are not ready to accept the views of the council in the settlement of the dispute they will still not go to war for another three months. After this they submit the differences between them to the judgment of the league, and just as patriotic men have done this they will not resort to war, for men will know that there will be a deliberation council, and the most dangerous thing for a bad thought is to expose it to the opinion of the world."

"Now, you have heard of six votes belonging to Great Britain. Do you think it unjust that there should be some opportunity of debate given to the little country in the south, New Zealand? Do you think it unjust that Australia should be allowed to take part in the debate? Do you think it unjust that that little nation in the south of Africa should be represented? Those two men who represented South Africa at Paris were two distinguished generals of the Boer army. They were two of the most intelligent men I have ever met, men who could talk with the best of statesmen."

"What about Canada? Is not Canada a good neighbor? Is not Canada more likely to agree with the United States than with Great Britain?"

Canada has a speaking power, and then for the first time in the history of the world that great country, India, is given a voice the nations of the world, and I want to say that some of the wisest figures at the conference in Paris came from India."

Wilson 'Hyphen' Charge Is Denounced by Wood

Henry A. Wise Wood, president of the League for the Preservation of American Independence, yesterday telegraphed President Wilson characterizing as false the President's statement at Cheyenne that the only organized forces opposed to the league of nations were hyphenated Americans. Mr. Wood criticized Mr. Wilson for his "slur" on the Americanism of the members of the League for the Preservation of American Independence, who he said, had been leaders of the preparedness and anti-German movements in America before the United States entered the war. His telegram follows:

"President of the United States, 'Wichita, Kan.

"The press this morning quotes you as having made the following statement on September 24, at Cheyenne: 'The only organized forces opposed to the league of nations are hyphenated Americans. Outside, I mean, of the Congressional circles.'"

"This statement, sir, is a falsehood. The League for the Preservation of American Independence, which was formed in March last to support those in the Senate who oppose the covenant in its present intolerably un-American form, was founded and is administered by men who, with Theodore Roosevelt and Leonard Wood, organized the preparedness movement, and who subsequently untiringly pointed out to you your duty, to which you did not awake until two and a half years thereafter."

"It needs not to be added that these men were bitterly opposed to Germany and her methods long before you were, nor that it becomes a Chief Executive, who would surrender the sovereignty of his country, to the Americanism of those who would preserve it. I have not hesitated to characterize your statement with accuracy and plainness for the reason that you, having yourself fouled the robes of high office by your persistent use of distortion, half truth, and untruth, and by your calumny of honest and patriotic men, have no longer the right to claim the protection of those robes when you are called upon to meet the consequences of your wholly inexcusable words and acts."

"HENRY A. WISE WOOD."

Viscount Grey Expected To Arrive Here To-day

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Viscount Grey, newly appointed British Ambassador to the United States, is expected to arrive in New York to-morrow, the day after his departure from London.

Counsellor Lindsay, charge of the embassy here, left for that city to-day to meet him.

The Ambassador will come directly to Washington and pass the next few days in familiarizing himself with the business of the embassy before the return of President Wilson, when he will present his credentials.

Details are the essence of such an important matter as this, the Senator

Wilson Stand On Article X Unites Foes

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the "mild reservationists" insisted upon.

The net result has been to leave the "mild reservationists" rather inclined to yield to the Lodge element as to the necessity for stronger reservations.

Ashurst Capitulates And Wires Wilson He Will Support Treaty

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, who admitted yesterday he would vote against the Johnson amendment equalizing the votes of the United States and Great Britain in the league of nations assembly, to-day completely capitulated, sending the President a telegram that he would vote against reservations as well as amendments. His telegram follows:

"Although I have had, as you of course know, serious doubts and misgivings as to some parts of the league covenant, I am, nevertheless, convinced that Germany would obtain a material advantage and would come out of the war practically a victor were the treaty amended or were any reservations added. To my mind it is this treaty or no treaty, and I, for one, am not willing to assume the frightful responsibility of precipitating chaos upon the world by some hazardous amendment or reservation. I have studied this treaty and am sure that at this juncture I can render my country, indeed the entire civilized world, a great service by voting for the treaty without amendment or reservation."

"ASHURST."

New Declares Wilson "Misrepresents" Facts

Indiana Senator Says President Refuses to Give Out Real Details of the Peace Treaty

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—In asserting that the British Empire could not outvote the United States in the league of nations under the covenant as now drawn, President Wilson, "with thorough misunderstanding or misrepresentation," is "misleading" the American people, Senator New, Republican of Indiana, declared in an address to-day in the Senate.

Launching a general attack on the league as a "one-sided" arrangement under which this country would be required to protect the territory of other nations without needing reciprocal service from them, Senator New at the same time criticized many details of the covenant and dwelt at length on the question of the relative vote of Great Britain and this country in the league assembly.

Details are the essence of such an important matter as this, the Senator

declared, yet the President has called upon the Senate to "forget the details." The President, he said, would substitute this phrase for the slogan of "safety first." What would happen on a railroad, the Senator asked, if it replaced its "safety first" signs with an injunction to its employees to "forget the details?"

Taking issue with the President's assertion that Great Britain's six votes in the assembly would be no more powerful than the one vote of this country, because action of the assembly must be by unanimous vote, the Indiana Senator declared Mr. Wilson "overlooked the fact that in those disputes in which America is directly concerned we have no vote at all. He also pointed to the provision in Article XV, under which any dispute referred to the assembly may be decided by a majority vote, and to the assembly's power of approval by a majority vote of the four elective members of the council."

As to the right of withdrawal, Senator New declared the United States would not be the sole judge of whether it had discharged its international obligations at any time it might wish to withdraw, but must submit the question to arbitration. In support of this assertion he contended that under Article XIII it is "expressly stated the interpretation of the covenant, as well as any pact which might constitute a breach of international obligation, is generally suitable for arbitration." Declaration of any nation to arbitrate would mean submission of the question to the council, he added.

German Finance Heads Seek to Avert Disaster

BERLIN, Sept. 25 (By The Associated Press).—A confidential conference of German finance ministers has been held at Blomberg to discuss measures to avert state bankruptcy, according to the "Taegliche Rundschau." It was admitted that the Reichbank was unable to redeem the currency in circulation, owing to lack of bullion, and that other measures must be devised to restore the value of the mark, and it was decided that relief from abroad was the only expectation, in return for the surrender of German national wealth.

As a measure of desperation, says the paper, the conversion of war loans was also discussed. The finance ministers agreed that half measures were useless, and that only the most drastic reorganization of national finances would save the country from collapse.

The only way Germany can hope to recover her economic position is through a large loan arranged by an international conference and supported by the United States, the "Taegliche Rundschau" reports. The Minister of Finance, as declaring in the National Assembly during a discussion of taxation revision, it is added, strongly supported the proposition.

BIENOS AYRES, Sept. 25.—Members of the German delegation which called on Foreign Minister Pueyrredon today and discussed the proposed loan of \$100,000,000 by Argentina to Germany presented a memorandum to the Foreign Minister which dwells on the strength of the present German government and emphasizes the strong industrial position of the country.

Lenine Again Reported Slain; Denied in Paris

PARIS, Sept. 25.—A rumor was in circulation on the Bourse here to-day that Nicolai Lenine, the Russian Bolshevik Premier, had been assassinated. The report also reached the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies, but there it was promptly denied.

Bolshevik Retreat as Polish Army Advances

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The advance of the Polish troops toward the Dnieper River has caused confusion among the Bolsheviks, who are abandoning in great haste the region surrounding Vitebsk and Mohilev, according to dispatches from Stockholm.

The Bolsheviks are declared to be evacuating the towns of Vitebsk and Mohilev, as well as Szklou, Arsa and Polotsk. They are said to be taking

Wilson Sick of Job? Asked, He Only Smiles

PUEBLO, Colo., Sept. 25.—"I should think you gentlemen would be pretty sick of this business," said President Wilson as the correspondents filed alongside the press table in the Pueblo auditorium to-day and got ready for business.

"How about yourself?" one of the correspondents countered.

The President merely smiled, away with them. Polish notables living in the region with the intention of confining them at Moscow.

Fierce fighting was in progress throughout the day yesterday in the region of Pskov, southwest of Petrograd, where the Estonians annihilated two Bolshevik regiments, according to Estonian dispatches received here to-day by way of London.



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\$1.20 Bromo Seltzer	83c	50c Hind's Honey and Almond Cream, small	37c
60c California Syrup of Figs	42c	50c Java Face Powder, No. 45	36c
25c Carter's Little Liver Pills	14c	30c Kynosol Tooth Paste	21c
50c Cuticura Ointment	42c	50c Lavaris, 8 ounces	39c
10c Epsom Salts, 1 lb.	8c	65c Levy's La Blanche Face Powder	44c
\$1.00 Eskay's Food, 16 ounces	65c	\$1.00 Listerine, 14 ounces	73c
\$1.50 Fellow's Syrup, 12 Hypo	1.12	25c Lyon's Tooth Powder	18c
35c Fletcher's Castoria	24c	25c Packer's Tar Soap	20c
\$1.00 Horlick's Malted Milk, 16 ounces	79c	15c Palmolive Soap	9c
45c Liggett's Cascara Tablets, 5 grain	29c	50c Pebecco Tooth Paste	37c
\$1.10 Nuxated Iron Tablets	74c	50c Pepsodent Tooth Paste	39c
\$1.50 Pinkham's Compound	87c	\$1.15 Pinand's Eau De Cologne	98c
60c Resinol Ointment	42c	80c Pompeian Massage Cream, medium	56c
45c Riker's Pure Extract	39c	30c Resinol Soap	20c
60c Sal Hepatica	40c	25c Riker's Peroxide of Hydrogen, 16 ounces (Perox. one)	19c
\$1.00 Sal Hepatica	79c	50c Watkin's Mulsified Coconut Oil	39c
35c Seidlitz Powders (box of 12)	25c	25c Woodbury's Facial Soap	19c

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180	Lord Salisbury Foil	15s	2.00
200	Fatima	20s	2.05
200	Omar	20s	2.05
100	Egypt Straights	10s, 20s, 50s or 100s	1.20
100	Helmar	10s, 20s, 50s or 100s	1.20
100	Turkish Trophies	10s, 20s, 50s or 100s	1.20
100	Melachro No. 9	10s, 20s, 50s or 100s	1.63
100	Murad	10s, 20s, 50s or 100s	1.63
100	Mogul	10s, 20s, 50s or 100s	1.63
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100	Egypt Dieties No. 3	10s, 20s, 50s or 100s	2.30
100	Pall Mall Natural	10s, 20s, 50s or 100s	2.30
100	Philip Morris	10s, 20s, 50s or 100s	2.30

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Cocoa	2 for	Chocolate	2 for
Regular price, 35c 1/2 pound. Week Ends	36c	Pudding	20c
Cooking Chocolate	2 to	Mayonnaise	2 for
Regular price, 35c	36c	Dressing	39c
		Regular price 38c	



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